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	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMENDMENTS
	2005 GENERAL SESSION
	STATE OF UTAH
	Sponsor: David L. Thomas
LO	ONG TITLE
Ger	neral Description:
	This bill modifies provisions relating to counties.
Hig	ghlighted Provisions:
	This bill:
Ŝ→	eliminates the definition of "lot line adjustment" in municipal and county land use
and	l planning provisions;
	> modifies requirements that a county and municipality may impose on subdivision
plat	ts;
	→ provides that noncomplying subdivision plats are void;] ←Ŝ
	 modifies provisions related to the removal from office of local government officers;
	 modifies the authority of counties and municipalities to require compliance with a
sub	division ordinance before a subdivision plat may be recorded;
	 expands the duties of a county assessor that may be reassigned to the treasurer;
	 provides that a county recorder does not violate the law by placing certain
info	ormation on a document;
	 modifies provisions related to county recorder fees;
	 requires counties to receive fair and adequate consideration for services or
assi	istance provided to or fees waived on behalf of a nonprofit entity, and defines
wha	at that consideration may consist of;
	 clarifies that persons elected to fill a vacancy in a county office serve for the
rem	nainder of the unexpired term;



28	 modifies a notice requirement related to subdivision plats to prohibit municipal or
29	county approval of a plat unless proof of notice to affected public utilities is
30	provided;
31	 modifies a provision related to termination of a joint tenancy, tenancy by the
32	entirety, life estate, or determinable or conditional interest; $\$ \rightarrow \underline{\text{and}}$
33	[reacts a provision related to electronic transmission of documents to a county
34	recorder's office; and] ←Ŝ
35	 modifies provisions related to penalties assessed for a taxpayer's failure to take
36	certain required action.
37	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
38	None
39	Other Special Clauses:
40	None
41	Utah Code Sections Affected:
42	AMENDS:
43	Ŝ→ [10-9-103, as last amended by Chapters 34 and 209, Laws of Utah 2000
44	10-9-801, as last amended by Chapter 23, Laws of Utah 1992] ←Ŝ
45	17-16-5.5, as enacted by Chapter 207, Laws of Utah 1999
46	17-16-10.5, as enacted by Chapter 206, Laws of Utah 1999
47	17-21-17, as last amended by Chapter 191, Laws of Utah 2002
48	17-21-18.5, as last amended by Chapter 211, Laws of Utah 2003
49	\$→ [—17-27-103, as last amended by Chapters 66 and 241, Laws of Utah 2001
50	17-27-801, as enacted by Chapter 235, Laws of Utah 1991] ←Ŝ
51	17-50-303, as last amended by Chapter 96, Laws of Utah 2001
52	20A-1-508, as last amended by Chapter 139, Laws of Utah 1997
53	41-1a-1320, as enacted by Chapter 229, Laws of Utah 2003
54	54-3-27, as enacted by Chapter 64, Laws of Utah 2004
55	57-1-5.1, as enacted by Chapter 320, Laws of Utah 2000
56	\$→ [-57-3-106, as last amended by Chapters 241 and 370, Laws of Utah 2001] ←\$
57	59-2-307, as last amended by Chapter 86, Laws of Utah 2000
58	

59 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 60 Ŝ→ [Section 1. Section 10-9-103 is amended to read: 10-9-103. Definitions -- Notice. 61 **62** (1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or 63 64 residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, 65 or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means: **66 67** (i) the mayor in municipalities operating under all forms of municipal government **68** except the council-manager form; or 69 (ii) the city manager in municipalities operating under the council-manager form of **70** municipal government. (c) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or 71 **72** potential impact on the municipality, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be **73** compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that **74** mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts. (d) "Constitutional taking" has the meaning as defined in Section 63-34-13. **75 76** (e) "County" means the unincorporated area of the county. 77 (f) "Elderly person" means a person who is 60 years old or older, who desires or needs **78** to live with other elderly persons in a group setting, but who is capable of living independently. **79** (g) (i) "General plan" means a document that a municipality adopts that sets forth **80** general guidelines for proposed future development of the land within the municipality, as set 81 forth in Sections 10-9-301 and 10-9-302. **82** (ii) "General plan" includes what is also commonly referred to as a "master plan." 83 (h) "Legislative body" means the city council or city commission. [(i) "Lot line adjustment" in a subdivision means the relocation of the property 84 85 boundary line between two adjoining lots with the consent of the owners of record. [(i)] (i) "Municipality" means a city or town. 86 **87** [(k)] (j) "Nonconforming structure" means a structure that: 88 (i) legally existed before its current zoning designation; and 89 -(ii) because of subsequent zoning changes, does not conform with the zoning ←Ŝ

90	\$→ [regulation's setback, height restrictions, or other regulations that govern the structure.
91	[(l)] (k) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that:
92	(i) legally existed before its current zoning designation;
93	(ii) has been maintained continuously since the time the zoning regulation governing
94	the land changed; and
95	(iii) because of subsequent zoning changes, does not conform with the zoning
96	regulations that now govern the land.
97	[(m)] (l) "Official map" has the same meaning as provided in Section 72-5-401.
98	[(n)] (m) "Plat" means a map or other graphical representation of lands being laid out
99	and prepared in accordance with Section 10-9-804.
100	[(o)] (n) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in
101	accordance with Section 17-23-17.
102	[(p)] (o) (i) "Residential facility for elderly persons" means a single-family or
103	multiple-family dwelling unit that meets the requirements of Part 5 and any ordinance adopted
104	under authority of that part.
105	(ii) "Residential facility for elderly persons" does not include a health care facility as
106	defined by Section 26-21-2.
107	[(q)] (p) "Special district" means all entities established under the authority of Title
108	17A, Special Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental entity that is not a
109	county, municipality, school district, or unit of the state.
110	[(r)] (q) "Street" means public rights-of-way, including highways, avenues, boulevards,
111	parkways, roads, lanes, walks, alleys, viaducts, subways, tunnels, bridges, public easements,
112	and other ways.
113	[(s)] (r) (i) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided or proposed to
114	be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, or other division of land for the
115	purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the
116	installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.
117	(ii) "Subdivision" includes:
118	(A) the division or development of land whether by deed, metes and bounds
119	description, devise and testacy, lease, map, plat, or other recorded instrument; and
120	(B) except as provided in Subsection (1)[(s)](r)(iii), divisions of land for all residential] ←Ŝ

121	Ŝ→ [and nonresidential uses, including land used or to be used for commercial, agricultural, and
122	industrial purposes.
123	(iii) "Subdivision" does not include:
124	(A) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for the purpose of joining one
125	of the resulting separate parcels to a contiguous parcel of unsubdivided agricultural land, if
126	neither the resulting combined parcel nor the parcel remaining from the division or partition
127	violates an applicable zoning ordinance;
128	(B) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining properties adjusting their
129	mutual boundary if:
130	(I) no new lot is created; and
131	(II) the adjustment does not result in a violation of applicable zoning ordinances; or
132	(C) a recorded document, executed by the owner of record, revising the legal
133	description of more than one contiguous parcel of property into one legal description
134	encompassing all such parcels of property.
135	(iv) The joining of a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that
136	has not been subdivided does not constitute a "subdivision" under this Subsection (1)[(s)](r) as
137	to the unsubdivided parcel of property or subject the unsubdivided parcel to the municipality's
138	subdivision ordinance.
139	[(t)] (s) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated boundaries of
140	cities and towns.
141	(2) (a) A municipality meets the requirements of reasonable notice required by this
142	chapter if it:
143	(i) posts notice of the hearing or meeting in at least three public places within the
144	jurisdiction and publishes notice of the hearing or meeting in a newspaper of general
145	circulation in the jurisdiction, if one is available; or
146	(ii) gives actual notice of the hearing or meeting.
147	(b) A municipal legislative body may enact an ordinance establishing stricter notice
148	requirements than those required by this Subsection (2).
149	(c) (i) Proof that one of the two forms of notice authorized by this Subsection (2) was
150	given is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.
151	(ii) If notice given under authority of this section is not challenged as provided in

$\hat{S} \rightarrow [Section 10-9-1001 \text{ within } 30 \text{ days from the date of the meeting for which the notice was given,}]$
the notice is considered adequate and proper.
Section 2. Section 10-9-801 is amended to read:
10-9-801. Enactment of subdivision ordinance.
(1) The legislative body of [any] a municipality may enact a subdivision ordinance
requiring that a subdivision plat comply with the provisions of the subdivision ordinance and
be approved as required by this part before[: (1) it may be filed or recorded in the county
recorder's office; and (2)] lots may be sold.
(2) A subdivision plat that is recorded without complying with the applicable
provisions of the municipality's subdivision ordinance and without having been approved as required by this part is void.] \(\shi \)
Section 3. Section 17-16-5.5 is amended to read:
17-16-5.5. Reassignment of certain assessor duties to treasurer.
A county legislative body may by ordinance reassign to the treasurer the duties of the
assessor under Sections <u>41-1a-1320</u> , 59-2-407, 59-2-1302, 59-2-1303, and 59-2-1305.
Section 4. Section 17-16-10.5 is amended to read:
17-16-10.5. Malfeasance in office Felony charges or incapacitation Paid
administrative leave Reassignment of duties.
(1) The failure of an elected county or prosecution district officer substantially to
perform the officer's official duties constitutes malfeasance in office under Section 77-6-1.
(2) (a) If an elected county or prosecution district officer is charged with the
commission of a felony arising from conduct related to the officer's official duties, the officer
shall be placed on paid administrative leave by the county legislative body until [a court of
competent jurisdiction disposes of the charges.]:
(i) the charges are dismissed or the officer is acquitted, at which time the officer shall
be entitled to return to office, unless the officer's term of office has in the meantime expired; or
(ii) the officer is convicted or enters a plea nolo contendere or a plea in abeyance, at
which time the court presiding over the felony prosecution shall enter an order removing the
officer from office.
(b) A conviction, a plea nolo contendere, or a plea in abeyance relating to a felony
charge described in Subsection (2)(a) shall be considered to be a determination that the officer

183	has committed malfeasance in office.
184	(c) The provisions under this Subsection (2) for the removal of a county or prosecution
185	district officer are in addition to and do not replace or supersede the removal provisions under
186	Title 77, Chapter 6, Removal by Judicial Proceedings.
187	(3) (a) During the time that an elected county or prosecution district officer is on paid
188	administrative leave under Subsection (2), the officer's duties may, except as provided in
189	Subsection (3)(c), be temporarily:
190	(i) reassigned to another officer by the county legislative body; or
191	(ii) performed by a person employed for that purpose[, under the supervision of the
192	county legislative body].
193	(b) For purposes of Subsection (3)(a) with respect to a prosecution district officer in a
194	multi-county prosecution district, "county legislative body" means the legislative bodies of all
195	counties included in the prosecution district.
196	(c) A reassignment under Subsection (3)(a) may not result in the same person
197	exercising the duties of:
198	(i) both a county legislative body member or county treasurer and county auditor; or
199	(ii) both a county executive and county auditor.
200	Section 5. Section 17-21-17 is amended to read:
201	17-21-17. Prohibited acts.
202	(1) Upon acceptance of an instrument entitled to be recorded, the recorder may not:
203	(a) record the instrument in any manner other than the manner required by this chapter;
204	or
205	(b) alter, change, obliterate, or insert any new matter in any instrument of record.
206	[(2) It is not a prohibited act under this section when a recorder denies access to:]
207	(2) A recorder does not violate this section by:
208	(a) denying access to:
209	[(a)] (i) an instrument of record that has been classified as private under Section
210	63-2-302; or
211	[(b)] (ii) a portion of an instrument of record that has been classified as private under
212	Section 63-2-302[-]; or
213	(h) placing an endorsement reference or other note on a document in the course of the

214 recorder's work.

Section 6. Section **17-21-18.5** is amended to read:

17-21-18.5. Fees of county recorder.

- (1) The county recorder shall receive the following fees:
- (a) for [receiving, entering, and filing] recording any instrument, [paper, or notice,] not otherwise provided for, other than bonds of public officers, \$10;
- (b) for recording any instrument, [paper, or notice,] including those provided for under Title 70A, Uniform Commercial Code, other than bonds of public officers, and not otherwise provided for, \$10 for the first page[, if the page is not larger than 8-1/2 inches x 14 inches in size,] and \$2 for each additional page, and if [any] an instrument[, paper, or notice] contains more than one description. \$1 for each additional description:
- (c) for recording [any instrument in which] a right-of-way [is described, which is] connected with or [is] appurtenant to any tract of land described in the instrument, \$1, but if the instrument contains a description of more than one right-of-way, \$1 for each additional right-of-way, and if [any] an instrument contains more than two names for either the first or second party, or the plaintiffs or defendants, \$1 for each additional name[, \$1];
- (d) for recording[, indexing, and abstracting] mining location notices[, and recording, indexing,] and [abstracting] affidavits of labor affecting mining claims, \$10 for the first page [if that page is not larger than 8-1/2 inches by 14 inches in size,] and \$2 for each additional page; and
- (e) for a location notice, affidavit, or proof of labor which contains names of more than two signers, \$1 for each additional name, and for an affidavit or proof of labor which contains more than one mining claim, \$1 for each additional mining claim.
- (2) (a) Each county recorder shall record the mining rules of the several mining districts in each county without fee.
- (b) Certified copies of these records shall be received in all tribunals and before all officers of this state as prima facie evidence of the rules.
 - (3) The county recorder shall receive the following fees:
- 242 (a) for copies of any record or document, a reasonable fee as determined by the county 243 legislative body;
 - (b) for each certificate under seal, \$5;

245	(c) for recording any plat [of a subdivision into lots and blocks, \$1 for each lot, and],
246	\$30 for each sheet and \$1 for each lot or unit designation;
247	[(d) for recording any other plat or map, \$30 for each sheet and \$1 for each lot or unit
248	designation;]
249	[(e)] (d) for taking and certifying acknowledgments, including seal, \$5 for one name
250	and \$2 for each additional name;
251	[(f)] (e) for recording any license issued by the Division of Occupational and
252	Professional Licensing, \$10; and
253	[(g)] (f) for [filing of] recording a federal tax lien, \$10, and for the discharge of the
254	lien, \$10.
255	(4) The county recorder may determine and collect a fee for all services not enumerated
256	in this section.
257	(5) A county recorder may not be required to collect a fee for services that are
258	unrelated to the county recorder's office.
259	Ŝ→ [Section 7. Section 17-27-103 is amended to read:
260	17-27-103. Definitions Notice.
260 261	17-27-103. Definitions Notice. (1) As used in this chapter:
261	(1) As used in this chapter:
261 262	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or
261 262 263	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product,
261 262 263 264	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located.
261 262 263 264 265	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive
261 262 263 264 265 266	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county.
261 262 263 264 265 266 267	(a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county. (c) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or
261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county. (c) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or potential impact on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be
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261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271	(1) As used in this chapter: (a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county. (c) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or potential impact on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts. (d) "Constitutional taking" has the meaning as defined in Section 63-34-13.
261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272	(a) "Billboard" means a freestanding ground sign located on industrial, commercial, or residential property if the sign is designed or intended to direct attention to a business, product, or service that is not sold, offered, or existing on the property where the sign is located. (b) "Chief executive officer" means the person or body that exercises the executive powers of the county. (c) "Conditional use" means a land use that, because of its unique characteristics or potential impact on the county, surrounding neighbors, or adjacent land uses, may not be compatible in some areas or may be compatible only if certain conditions are required that mitigate or eliminate the detrimental impacts. (d) "Constitutional taking" has the meaning as defined in Section 63-34-13. (e) "County" means the unincorporated area of the county.

276 \$→ [(h) (i) "General plan" means a document that a county adopts that sets forth general guidelines for proposed future development of the land within the county, as set forth in 277 278 Sections 17-27-301 and 17-27-302. 279 (ii) "General plan" includes what is also commonly referred to as a "master plan." (i) "Interstate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas 280 281 transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under 282 the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq. (i) "Intrastate pipeline company" means a person or entity engaged in natural gas 283 284 transportation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory 285 Commission under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 717 et seq. 286 (k) "Legislative body" means the county legislative body, or for a county that has adopted an alternative form of government, the body exercising legislative powers. 287 [(1) "Lot line adjustment" means the relocation of the property boundary line between 288 289 two adjoining lots with the consent of the owners of record.] 290 [(m)] (l) "Municipality" means a city or town. **291** [(n)] (m) "Nonconforming structure" means a structure that: (i) legally existed before its current zoning designation; and 292 293 (ii) because of subsequent zoning changes, does not conform with the zoning regulation's setback, height restrictions, or other regulations that govern the structure. 294 295 [(o)] (n) "Nonconforming use" means a use of land that: 296 (i) legally existed before its current zoning designation: 297 (ii) has been maintained continuously since the time the zoning regulation governing 298 the land changed; and 299 (iii) because of subsequent zoning changes, does not conform with the zoning **300** regulations that now govern the land. 301 [(p)] (o) "Official map" has the same meaning as provided in Section 72-5-401. 302 [(q)] (p) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, 303 association, trust, governmental agency, or any other legal entity. 304 [(r)] (q) "Plat" means a map or other graphical representation of lands being laid out 305 and prepared in accordance with Section 17-27-804. - (s) (r) "Record of survey map" means a map of a survey of land prepared in] ←Ŝ 306

307	Ŝ→ [accordance with Section 17-23-17.
308	[(t)] (s) (i) "Residential facility for elderly persons" means a single-family or
309	multiple-family dwelling unit that meets the requirements of Part 5 and any ordinance adopted
310	under authority of that part.
311	(ii) "Residential facility for elderly persons" does not include a health care facility as
312	defined by Section 26-21-2.
313	[(u)] (t) "Special district" means all entities established under the authority of Title
314	17A, Special Districts, and any other governmental or quasi-governmental entity that is not a
315	county, municipality, school district, or unit of the state.
316	[(v)] (u) "Street" means public rights-of-way, including highways, avenues, boulevards,
317	parkways, roads, lanes, walks, alleys, viaducts, subways, tunnels, bridges, public easements,
318	and other ways.
319	[(w)] (v) (i) "Subdivision" means any land that is divided, resubdivided or proposed to
320	be divided into two or more lots, parcels, sites, units, plots, or other division of land for the
321	purpose, whether immediate or future, for offer, sale, lease, or development either on the
322	installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms, and conditions.
323	(ii) "Subdivision" includes the division or development of land whether by deed, metes
324	and bounds description, devise and testacy, lease, map, plat, or other recorded instrument.
325	(iii) "Subdivision" does not include:
326	(A) a bona fide division or partition of agricultural land for agricultural purposes;
327	(B) a recorded agreement between owners of adjoining properties adjusting their
328	mutual boundary if:
329	——————————————————————————————————————
330	(II) the adjustment does not result in a violation of applicable zoning ordinances;
331	(C) a recorded document, executed by the owner of record, revising the legal
332	description of more than one contiguous parcel of property into one legal description
333	encompassing all such parcels of property; or
334	(D) a bona fide division or partition of land in a county other than a first class county
335	for the purpose of siting, on one or more of the resulting separate parcels:
336	(I) an unmanned facility appurtenant to a pipeline owned or operated by a gas
337	corporation, interstate pipeline company, or intrastate pipeline company; or] ←Ŝ

338	$\hat{S} \rightarrow I(H)$ an unmanned telecommunications, microwave, fiber optic, electrical, or other
339	utility service regeneration, transformation, retransmission, or amplification facility.
340	(iv) The joining of a subdivided parcel of property to another parcel of property that
341	has not been subdivided does not constitute a "subdivision" under this Subsection (1)[(w)](v)
342	as to the unsubdivided parcel of property or subject the unsubdivided parcel to the county's
343	subdivision ordinance.
344	[(x)] (w) "Unincorporated" means the area outside of the incorporated boundaries of
345	cities and towns.
346	(2) (a) A county meets the requirements of reasonable notice required by this chapter if
347	it:
348	(i) posts notice of the hearing or meeting in at least three public places within the
349	jurisdiction and publishes notice of the hearing or meeting in a newspaper of general
350	circulation in the jurisdiction, if one is available; or
351	(ii) gives actual notice of the hearing or meeting.
352	(b) A county legislative body may enact an ordinance establishing stricter notice
353	requirements than those required by this Subsection (2).
354	(c) (i) Proof that one of the two forms of notice authorized by this Subsection (2) was
355	given is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.
356	(ii) If notice given under authority of this section is not challenged as provided in
357	Section 17-27-1001 within 30 days from the date of the meeting for which the notice was
358	given, the notice is considered adequate and proper.
359	Section 8. Section 17-27-801 is amended to read:
360	17-27-801. Enactment of subdivision ordinance.
361	(1) The legislative body of [any] a county may enact a subdivision ordinance requiring
362	that a subdivision plat comply with the provisions of the subdivision ordinance and be
363	approved as required by this part before[: (1) it may be filed or recorded in the county
364	recorder's office; and (2)] lots may be sold.
365	(2) A subdivision plat that is recorded without complying with the applicable
366	provisions of the municipality's subdivision ordinance and without having been approved as
367	required by this part is void.] ←Ŝ
368	Section 9 Section 17-50-303 is amended to read:

369	17-50-303. County may not give or lend credit County may borrow in
370	anticipation of revenues Assistance to nonprofit entities.
371	(1) A county may not give or lend its credit to or in aid of any person or corporation,
372	or, except as provided in Subsection (3), appropriate money in aid of any private enterprise.
373	(2) (a) A county may borrow money in anticipation of the collection of taxes and other
374	county revenues in the manner and subject to the conditions of Title 11, Chapter 14, Utah
375	Municipal Bond Act.
376	(b) A county may incur indebtedness under Subsection (2)(a) for any purpose for which
377	funds of the county may be expended.
378	[(3) After first holding a public hearing, a county may provide services or give other
379	nonmonetary property or assistance to or waive fees required to be paid by a nonprofit entity,
380	whether or not the county receives consideration in return.]
381	(3) (a) A county may not provide services or monetary or nonmonetary assistance to or
382	waive fees required to be paid by a nonprofit entity unless the county receives fair and adequate
383	consideration in return.
384	(b) Consideration paid to a county under Subsection (3)(a) may:
385	(i) be nonmonetary; and
386	(ii) include anything that in the judgment of the county legislative body contributes to
387	the safety, health, prosperity, moral well-being, peace, order, comfort, or convenience of county
388	inhabitants.
389	Section 10. Section 20A-1-508 is amended to read:
390	20A-1-508. Midterm vacancies in county elected offices.
391	(1) As used in this section:
392	(a) "County offices" includes the county executive, members of the county legislative
393	body, the county treasurer, the county sheriff, the county clerk, the county auditor, the county
394	recorder, the county surveyor, and the county assessor.
395	(b) "County offices" does not mean the offices of president and vice president of the
396	United States, United States senators and representatives, members of the Utah Legislature,
397	state constitutional officers, county attorneys, district attorneys, and judges.
398	(2) (a) Until a replacement is selected as provided in this section and has qualified, the
399	county legislative body shall appoint an interim replacement to fill the vacant office by

400 following the procedures and requirements of this Subsection (2).

(b) (i) To appoint an interim replacement, the county legislative body shall give notice of the vacancy to the county central committee of the same political party of the prior office holder and invite that committee to submit the names of three nominees to fill the vacancy.

- (ii) That county central committee shall, within 30 days, submit the names of three nominees for the interim replacement to the county legislative body.
- (iii) The county legislative body shall, within 45 days after the vacancy occurs, appoint one of those nominees to serve out the unexpired term.
- (c) (i) If the county legislative body fails to appoint an interim replacement to fill the vacancy within 45 days, the county clerk shall send to the governor a letter that:
- (A) informs the governor that the county legislative body has failed to appoint a replacement within the statutory time period; and
 - (B) contains the list of nominees submitted by the party central committee.
- (ii) The governor shall appoint an interim replacement from that list of nominees to fill the vacancy within 30 days after receipt of the letter.
- (d) A person appointed as interim replacement under this Subsection (2) shall hold office until their successor is elected and has qualified.
- (3) (a) The requirements of this subsection apply to all county offices that become vacant if:
 - (i) the vacant office has an unexpired term of two years or more; and
- (ii) the vacancy occurs after the election at which the person was elected but before April 10 of the next even-numbered year.
- (b) (i) When the conditions established in Subsection (3)(a) are met, the county clerk shall notify the public and each registered political party that the vacancy exists.
 - (ii) All persons intending to become candidates for the vacant office shall:
- (A) file a declaration of candidacy according to the procedures and requirements of [Title 20A,] Chapter 9, Part 2[;], Candidate Qualifications and Declaration of Candidacy; and
- (B) if nominated as a party candidate or qualified as an independent or write-in candidate under Title 20A, Chapter 8, Political Party Formation and [Procedure] Procedures, run in the regular general election[; and].
- 430 [(C) if elected, complete the unexpired term of the person who created the vacancy.]

431	(4) (a) The requirements of this Subsection (4) apply to all county offices that become
432	vacant if:
433	(i) the vacant office has an unexpired term of two years or more; and
434	(ii) the vacancy occurs after April 9 of the next even-numbered year but more than 50
435	days before the regular primary election.
436	(b) (i) When the conditions established in Subsection (4)(a) are met, the county clerk
437	shall notify the public and each registered political party that:
438	(A) the vacancy exists; and
439	(B) identifies the date and time by which a person interested in becoming a candidate
440	must file a declaration of candidacy.
441	(ii) All persons intending to become candidates for the vacant offices shall, within five
442	days after the date that the notice is made, ending at 5 p.m. on the fifth day, file a declaration
443	of candidacy for the vacant office as required by Title 20A, Chapter 9, Part 2.
444	(iii) The county central committee of each party shall:
445	(A) select a candidate or candidates from among those qualified candidates who have
446	filed declarations of candidacy; and
447	(B) certify the name of the candidate or candidates to the county clerk at least 35 days
448	before the regular primary election.
449	(5) (a) The requirements of this Subsection (5) apply to all county offices that become
450	vacant:
451	(i) if the vacant office has an unexpired term of two years or more; and
452	(ii) when 50 days or less remain before the regular primary election but more than 50
453	days remain before the regular general election.
454	(b) When the conditions established in Subsection (5)(a) are met, the county central
455	committees of each political party registered under this title that wishes to submit a candidate
456	for the office shall summarily certify the name of one candidate to the county clerk for
457	placement on the regular general election ballot.
458	(6) (a) The requirements of this Subsection (6) apply to all county offices that become
459	vacant:
460	(i) if the vacant office has an unexpired term of less than two years; or
461	(ii) if the vacant office has an unexpired term of two years or more but 50 days or less

remain before the next regular general election.

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(b) (i) When the conditions established in Subsection (6)(a) are met, the county legislative body shall give notice of the vacancy to the county central committee of the same political party as the prior office holder and invite that committee to submit the names of three nominees to fill the vacancy.

- (ii) That county central committee shall, within 30 days, submit the names of three nominees to fill the vacancy to the county legislative body.
- (iii) The county legislative body shall, within 45 days after the vacancy occurs, appoint one of those nominees to serve out the unexpired term.
- (c) (i) If the county legislative body fails to appoint a person to fill the vacancy within 45 days, the county clerk shall send to the governor a letter that:
- (A) informs the governor that the county legislative body has failed to appoint a person to fill the vacancy within the statutory time period; and
 - (B) contains the list of nominees submitted by the party central committee.
- (ii) The governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy from that list of nominees to fill the vacancy within 30 days after receipt of the letter.
- (d) A person appointed to fill the vacancy under <u>this</u> Subsection (6) shall hold office until their successor is elected and has qualified.
- (7) Except as otherwise provided by law, the county legislative body may appoint replacements to fill all vacancies that occur in those offices filled by appointment of the county legislative body.
- (8) Nothing in this section prevents or prohibits independent candidates from filing a declaration of candidacy for the office within the same time limits.
- (9) (a) Each person elected under Subsection (3), (4), or (5) to fill a vacancy in a county office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term of the person who created the vacancy and until a successor is elected and qualified.
- (b) Nothing in this section may be construed to contradict or alter the provisions of Section 17-16-6.
- Section 11. Section **41-1a-1320** is amended to read:
- 491 41-1a-1320. Tax clearance required to move manufactured home or mobile home.
- 492 (1) A manufactured home or mobile home may not be transported by any person,

493 including its owner, unless a tax clearance has been obtained from the assessor or, if the 494 responsibility to provide a tax clearance has been reassigned under Section 17-16-5.5, the 495 treasurer of the county in which the real property upon which the manufactured home or mobile 496 home was last located showing that all property taxes, including any interest and penalties, 497 have been paid. 498 (2) The tax clearance described in Subsection (1): 499 (a) is proof of having paid all property taxes, interest, and penalties; and 500 (b) shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the rear of the manufactured home or 501 mobile home so as to be plainly visible while in transit. 502 (3) (a) Any person, including the owner, who transports a manufactured home or 503 mobile home without a valid tax clearance is: 504 (i) in violation of Section 59-2-309; and 505 (ii) subject to the penalty provisions of Section 59-2-309. 506 (b) In addition to the penalty provided in Subsection (3)(a), any commercial mover 507 who transports any manufactured home or mobile home without a valid tax clearance is guilty 508 of a class B misdemeanor. 509 Section 12. Section **54-3-27** is amended to read: 510 54-3-27. Public utility easement. 511 (1) As used in this section, "public utility easement" means the area on a recorded plat 512 map or other recorded document that is dedicated to the use and installation of public utility 513 facilities. 514 (2) (a) A public utility easement provides a public utility with: 515 (i) the right to install, maintain, operate, repair, remove, replace, or relocate public 516 utility facilities; and 517 (ii) the rights of ingress and egress within the public utility easement for public utility 518 employees, contractors, and agents. 519 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a public utility shall restore or repair, at the 520 expense of the public utility, any fence, grass, soil, shrubbery, bushes, flowers, other low level 521 vegetation, sprinkler system, irrigation system, gravel, flat concrete, or asphalt damaged or 522 displaced from the exercise of the easement rights described in Subsection (2)(a).

(3) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), if a property owner places improvements

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524	to land that interfere with the easement rights described in Subsection (2)(a), the property
525	owner shall bear the risk of loss or damage to those improvements resulting from the exercise
526	of the easement rights described in Subsection (2)(a).
527	(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), a public utility easement is
528	nonexclusive and may be used by more than one public utility.
529	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(a), a public utility may not:
530	(i) interfere with any facility of another public utility within the public utility easement;
531	or
532	(ii) infringe on the legally required distances of separation between public utility
533	facilities required by federal, state, or local law.
534	(5) A subdivision plat that includes a public utility easement may not be [recorded]
535	approved by a municipal or county legislative body or its designate unless the subdivider has
536	provided the municipality or county with proof that each public utility [as identified by the
537	municipality or county as holding an interest in the public utility easement] that will provide
538	service to the subdivision has, as a courtesy, been notified by the owner \$→ [at least 14 calendar
539	days] or the owner's agent ←Ŝ prior to [recording] approval.
540	Section 13. Section 57-1-5.1 is amended to read:
541	57-1-5.1. Termination of an interest in real estate Affidavit.
542	(1) [A document evidencing the termination of] To terminate joint tenancy, tenancy by
543	the entirety, life estate, or determinable or conditional interest in real estate [may not be
544	recorded unless it is], an affidavit that meets the requirements of Subsection (2) shall be
545	recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the affected property is located.
546	(2) [The] Each affidavit required by Subsection (1) shall:
547	(a) cite the interest which is being terminated;
548	(b) contain a legal description of the real property that is affected;
549	(c) reference the entry number and the book and page of the instrument creating the
550	interest to be terminated; and
551	(d) if the termination is the result of a death, have attached as an exhibit, a copy of the
552	death certificate or other document witnessing the death.
553	\$→ [Section 14. Section 57-3-106 is amended to read:
554	57-3-106. Original documents required Captions Legibility.] 🗲 Ŝ

555	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [(1) (a)]$ Unless otherwise provided, documents presented for recording in the office of
556	the county recorder shall:
557	(i) be originals; and
558	(ii) contain a brief caption stating the nature of the document.
559	(b) If a document is a master form, as defined in Section 57-3-201, the caption required
560	by Subsection (1)(a)(ii) shall state that the document is a master form.
561	(2) A court judgment or an abstract of a court judgment presented for recording in the
562	office of the county recorder in compliance with Section 78-22-1 shall:
563	(a) be an original or certified copy; and
564	(b) include the information identifying the judgment debtor as referred to in Subsection
565	78-22-1.5(4) either:
566	(i) in the judgment or abstract of judgment; or
567	(ii) as a separate information statement of the judgment creditor as referred to in
568	Subsection 78-22-1.5(5).
569	(3) Judgments, abstracts of judgments, and separate information statements of the
570	judgment creditor do not require an acknowledgment or a legal description to be recorded.
571	(4) A foreign judgment or an abstract of a foreign judgment recorded in the office of a
572	county recorder shall include the affidavit as required in Section 78-22a-3.
573	(5) Any document recorded in the office of the county recorder to release or assign a
574	judgment lien shall include:
575	(a) the name of any judgment creditor, debtor, assignor, or assignee;
576	(b) the date of recording; and
577	(c) the entry number of the instrument creating the judgment lien.
578	(6) Documents presented for recording shall also be sufficiently legible for the recorder
579	to make certified copies.
580	(7) (a) A document which is of record in the office of the appropriate county recorder
581	in compliance with this chapter may not be recorded again in that same county recorder's office
582	unless the original document has been reexecuted by all parties who executed the document.
583	Unless exempt by statute, original documents which are reexecuted must also contain the
584	appropriate acknowledgment, proof of execution, jurat or other notarial certification for all
585	parties who are reexecuting the document as required by Title 46, Chapter 1, Notaries Public] ←Ŝ

586	Ŝ→ [Reform Act, and Title 57, Chapter 2, Acknowledgments. Documents submitted for rerecording
587	shall contain a brief statement explaining the reason for rerecording.
588	(b) A county recorder may refuse to accept a document for rerecording if that
589	document does not conform to the requirements of this section.
590	(c) This Subsection (7) applies only to documents executed after July 1, 1998.
591	(8) Minor typographical or clerical errors in a document of record may be corrected by
592	the recording of an affidavit or other appropriate instrument.
593	(9) A document that otherwise complies with the provisions of this section does not
594	fail to comply because it is transmitted electronically to a county recorder's office as provided
595	in Title 46, Chapter 4, Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.
596	(10) (a) Each document transmitted electronically to a county recorder's office for
597	recording shall include a notarized certificate of authentication attached to it.
598	(b) (i) Each certificate of authentication required under Subsection (10)(a) shall be in
599	substantially the following form:
600	Certificate of Authentication
601	For (insert name of vendor)
602	Document file number
603	On this day of , 2 , I,
604	(insert name of notary public), Notary Public, hereby certify that
605	the original (insert name of document), executed by
606	(insert signer's name), was presented to me by the
607	custodian, (insert name of custodian of document), and that
608	a true, exact, complete, and unaltered copy of the document was electronically transmitted to
609	the(insert name of county) County Recorder's Office.
610	Notary name
611	<u>State of</u>
612) ss.
613	<u>County of</u>
614	My commission expires
615	Residing at:
616	(ii) The phrases "my commission expires" and "residing at" may be omitted in a

\$→ [certificate under this Subsection (10) if the information is included in the notarial se	
618	Section $\$ \rightarrow [15] $ 12 $\leftarrow \$$. Section 59-2-307 is amended to read:
619	59-2-307. Refusal by taxpayer to file signed statement Penalty Assessor to
620	estimate value Reporting information to other counties.
621	(1) (a) [Any] Each person who [does not: (a)] fails to file the signed statement required
622	by Section 59-2-306[; (b)], fails to file the signed statement with respect to name and place of
623	residence[;], or [(c)] fails to appear and testify when requested by the assessor, shall pay a
624	penalty equal to 10% of the estimated tax due[;], but not less than \$100 for each failure to file a
625	signed and completed statement[, to].
626	(b) Each penalty under Subsection (1)(a) shall be collected in the manner provided by
627	Sections 59-2-1302 and 59-2-1303, except as otherwise provided for in this section, or by a
628	judicial proceeding brought in the name of the assessor.
629	(c) All money recovered by any assessor under this section shall be paid into the county
630	treasury.
631	(2) (a) The penalty imposed by Subsection (1)(a) may not be waived or reduced by the
632	assessor, county, county Board of Equalization, or commission except pursuant to a procedure
633	for the review and approval of reductions and waivers adopted by county ordinance, or by
634	administrative rule adopted in accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative
635	Rulemaking Act.
636	(b) The penalty under Subsection (1)[(c)](a) for failure to appear and testify when
637	requested by the assessor may not be imposed until 30 days after the [taxpayer's receipt]
638	mailing of a subsequent certified notice.
639	(3) (a) If any owner neglects or refuses to file the signed statement within 30 days of
640	the date the first county request was sent as required under Section 59-2-306, the assessor shall:
641	(i) make:
642	[(i)] (A) a subsequent request by certified mail for the signed statement[. The
643	subsequent request shall also inform], informing the owner of the consequences of not filing a
644	signed statement; and
645	[(ii)] (B) a record of the failure to file and an estimate of the value of the property of
646	the owner based on known facts and circumstances[-]; and
647	(ii) impose a fee for the actual and necessary expenses of the certified mailing under

648 <u>Subsection (3)(a)(i)(A).</u>

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- (b) The value fixed by the assessor may not be reduced by the county board of equalization or by the commission.
- (4) If the signed statement discloses property in any other county, the assessor shall file the signed statement and send a certified copy to the assessor of each county in which the property is located.

Legislative Review Note as of 11-30-04 12:12 PM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

iscal Note	Local Government Amendments	12-Jan-05	
ill Number SB0031		3:49 PM	
State Impact			
No fiscal impact.			
Individual and Business	Impact		
No fiscal impact.			

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst